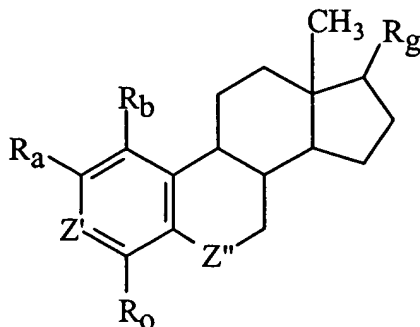


Please rewrite the following claims.

1. (Thrice Amended) A compound of the general formula:



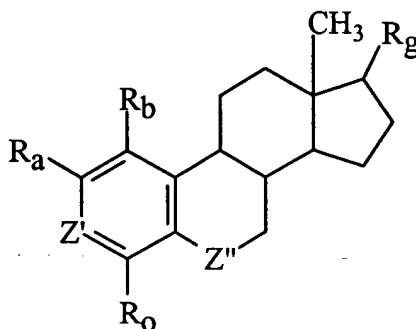
wherein:

- a) R_b and R_o are independently -H, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F, -CN, lower alkyl, -OH, -CH₂-OH, -NH₂; or N(R₆)(R₇), wherein R₆ and R₇ are independently hydrogen or an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 6 carbons;
- b) R_a is -N₃, -C≡N, -C≡C-R, -CH=CH-R, -R-CH=CH₂, -C≡CH, -O-R, -R-R₁, or -O-R-R₁ where R is a straight or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl, and R₁ is -OH, -NH₂, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F or CF₃;
- c) Z' is >CH, >COH, or >C-R₂-OH, where R₂ is an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;
- d) >C-R_g is >C(H)-OH; and
- e) Z'' is >CH₂, >C=O, >C(H)-OH, >C=N-OR₅, >C(H)-C≡N, or >C(H)-NR₅R₅, wherein each R₅ is independently hydrogen, an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;

with the proviso that if R_b is H, R_o is H, Z' is $>COH$, and Z'' is $>CH_2$, then R_a is neither $-OCH_3$, $-OCH_2CF_3$, nor $-OCH_2CH_3$.

30. (Twice Amended)

A compound of the general formula:



wherein:

- a) R_b and R_o are independently -H, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F, -CN, lower alkyl, -OH, $-CH_2-OH$, $-NH_2$; or $N(R_6)(R_7)$, wherein R_6 and R_7 are independently hydrogen or an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 6 carbons;
- b) R_a is $-O-R-R_1$ where R is a straight or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl, and R_1 is -OH, $-NH_2$, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F or CF_3 ;
- c) Z' is $>CH$, $>COH$, or $>C-R_2-OH$, where R_2 is an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;
- d) $>C-R_g$ is $>C(H)-OH$; and